



MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 412.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

MARRIAGES.

At the Registrar General's Office, on Monday, the 14th May, 1883, EDWARD S. WOLZ, of Kingston, Jamaica, W.I., to Miss ROSE MATTHEW of Sydney, N.S.W.

On March 29th, by the Revd. J. Moore, D.D., MR. GEORGE PEARNE, R.M., commanding S.S. *Arabie*, of the Occidental and Oriental Company, to ELEANOR, only daughter of John Fitzgibbon Geary, Esq., M.D., of Marathon Park, Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1883.

It was CERVANTES, the brilliant author of "Don Quixote," who satirically remarked that "all persons are not discreet enough to take things by the right handle." To none of our local political, commercial and social reformers can this somewhat unique satire be more justly applied than to Mr. F. BULKELEY JOHNSON, unofficial member of the Legislative Council, Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, &c., &c. It has been currently reported for some time past that Mr. Johnson will shortly take a permanent farewell of the Colony, and as we have good reasons for believing that this report is substantially correct, it will not be out of place to indulge in a general survey, and see for what benefits and improvements we are indebted to the honourable gentleman who came amongst us with such a flourish of trumpets more than two years ago.

When Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON first posed at the Legislative Council meetings as an advocate of progressive measures, a radical reformer in the true sense of the term, we rejoiced greatly that the strength of the representatives of the public interests in the councils of the government had been so materially reinforced. The temporary occupant of the throne of the "princely house" lost no time in showing that he fully intended taking a prominent part in the management of the affairs of the colony, and the exposition of his general views were, according to his own showing, based on principles of such an enlightened and a liberal character that was felt justified in indulging in the hope that at last the routine of governmental red tape and arbitrary obstruction would receive a check. Unfortunately, our anticipations were never practically realised. It is the mark of a great mind to be firm in matters of real weight and importance, and of a weak one to be inflexible in little things. Men of actual ability who accomplish great works in this world do not bother themselves with paltry squabbles, or indulge in remote and visionary aims; they mark out the course they have to follow and the work they have to accomplish, and steadily persevere through all difficulties until success crowns their efforts.

Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON quickly proved himself the reverse of all this; he introduced and propounded many sensible measures of practical reform, wasting many valuable hours in showering the fragrance of his polished eloquence on the desert air of the Council Chamber, wearying and worrying unscrupulous and wearied legislators, who were quite unable to follow the honourable gentleman's flights of fancy, but, excepting in private and personal squabbles of the *Etrez v. Hayllar* description, the decision and determination of the man of action were painfully conspicuous by their absence; and as a result, at the end of two years a political career, which might have been made the envy of his peers, is unmarked by a single noteworthy action and can only be set down as a most disappointing failure. The self constituted representative of public interests who roles solely on fair words is like one who feeds the sick with an empty spoon and talks all the time about gruel. Mr. JOHNSON has been incessantly talking, feeding the public with long drawn-out harangues advocating improvements and reforms, but his exertions have never gone beyond the region of empty words; he meant well no doubt, but he lacked the necessary discretion "to take things by the right handle."

We have frequently exposed our belief that Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON was a well-meaning reformer, whose want of success may lay in the fact that his pretensions far exceeded his abilities. This, we think, has been shown on many occasions, and we need only refer to the Tramway scheme, which originated with Mr. JOHNSON, in proof of our assertion. When this measure was first brought forward the sanguine promoter confidently spoke of the whole business being settled within a few months. His overweening self-confidence blinded his better judgment, for we see that the tramway system has not yet become an accomplished fact and from Mr. JOHNSON's latest utterances on the subject, we should imagine that the realisation of the honourable gentleman's hopes in that direction is as far off as ever. In looking round the island we are unable to see one single improvement for which we are indebted to this legislator from whom so much was expected. And yet Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON has not been going about Hongkong for over two years with his eyes shut. We frankly concede that he has brought forward many schemes of reform and improvement well worthy of the attention of both the Government and the public, and we can only regret that, probably owing to differences with Sir JOHN PEARCE HENNESSY, which apparently occupied a great deal of his spare time, he never made an op-

portunity of following up his practical suggestions.

In his celebrated oration at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on March 14th, Mr. JOHNSON made the following observations, some of which are deserving of especial attention:

"I need not tell you" said the honorable member, "that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council are not representative in any sense. We are nominated by the Government, we have no real power, we cannot exercise any effective control over expenditure, and there is left to us only a very modified power of protest. We for the most part attend the meetings of the Council simply to register the foregone conclusions of the Executive, which conclusions are often merely those of some departmental clerk in the Colonial Office. I think this is a state of things which in the present advanced position of the colony should not be allowed to continue, and I have taken this opportunity of referring to the subject, because I think that with the advent of a new Governor some steps should be taken to obtain some measure of control over our own affairs. Had there been any popular element in the Government of the Colony, I would ask if it would have been possible for an administration of mischievous incapacity to stay the progress of necessary public works, to postpone measures of sanitation and education, and deprive us of an adequate supply of water during its full term of office. And though I desire to speak with all respect of the able men who are now administering the affairs of the colony, and who are doing their best to make up the lee-way of the past five years, there is much required to be done which is not in their programme or possibly within their power. I would ask what is at the present moment, the pressing want of this colony, and I reply it is elbow room for the increasing population and the numerous industries that would probably find a home here if they were fostered by the Government, especially at a time when the suicidal policy of the Chinese Government is driving them away from China. I would ask for what good reason it is that this town is divided into two parts by the suspension of our direct communications. What we require are reclamations along the entire sea front, and a widened praya made continuous from Belcher's Bay in the West to Causeway Bay in the East. If we managed our own affairs how long would it be before a tramway which is proposed for streets which are too narrow for it would run for the whole length of a continuous praya, and before the malarious swamp at Causeway Bay would be converted into a flourishing township? I hope some energetic action may be taken in this matter during the administration of the new Governor."

Our new Governor has been here for some considerable time, but as yet we have heard nothing of the "energetic action" advocated by Mr. JOHNSON, for the amelioration of what are undoubtedly serious grievances. Can the honourable gentleman do nothing to inaugurate a movement which may tend to induce the Government to grant the residents of Hongkong some measure of control over their own affairs? Can nothing be done by such an influential citizen to make the Secretary of State recognise the necessity of making the Legislative Council in some sense a representative body? In the interests of the government as well as of the public, Mr. JOHNSON should see his way, as a member of the Council, to officially bring before Sir GEORGE BOWEN the absolute necessity which exists for more "elbow room" by an ever increasing population! In all these measures, the success of which would make Mr. JOHNSON in reality a public benefactor, he may safely rely on the hearty support of the community and the press.

If Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON desires to place his name on the scroll of fame as a practical benefactor of the colony of Hongkong he will have to do more than make mere suggestions, however valuable they may be. The reforms indicated in several of the honourable gentleman's public addresses are admittedly improvements which would materially enhance the commercial prospects of the island, effect important social requirements and generally benefit the public at large. But to accomplish any or either of these projects requires prompt and decided action. The old fashioned and unwieldy machine of colonial government—colonial governmental mismanagement would perhaps be more accurate—has been running so long in the present groove, that the drivers of the concern may object strongly to anything in the shape of modern innovations. Objections founded on self interest are not to be removed by the windy platitudes of even such an accomplished rhetorician as Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON; a resolute movement headed by the chief, and supported by the general body of the community is the only means likely to lead to the desired improvement. With Governor BOWEN in favor of enlightened reform much might be accomplished. However, we are not particularly sanguine of anything for the public welfare which has been said as they began in idle words; that we have lost all confidence. The honourable gentleman's public career in Hongkong has been one long continued failure; he was "never discreet enough to know how to take things by the right handle," and he apparently has yet to learn that Heaven never helps the men

In the last annual report of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, under the heading "Taxation on Trade, Harbour and Light Dues, Emigration fees, Junk Licences, and the Stamp Act" we read:

"Your Committee have had, under their consideration the various taxes upon trade levied in the Colony. The first subject which has engaged their attention has been that of Light dues, and it will be seen from the figures given in the appendix that there is a just ground upon which to claim a modification of the present tariff."

The income from this source from 1875 to 1881 was \$112,000, while the expenditure in

cluding the cost of erection of the lighthouses amounted to \$88,205.33 leaving a surplus derived from Light dues, which are really a tax upon shipping, of \$24,584.88. The surplus of income over expenditure in 1881 was \$13,289.24. Your Committee have addressed the Government on the subject, but no reply has yet been received, although the question has been discussed in the Legislative Council.

On this subject the Chairman of the Chamber, the Hon. F. BULKELEY JOHNSON, at the meeting held on March 14th, said:—"The only other subject matter to which I need allude is that which concerns the taxation of trade, and I think that here also the Chamber will confirm what the committee has done in drawing the attention of the Government to the revenue the Colony derives from this source. I myself am of opinion that the Colony should not tax vessels at all for the purpose of light dues. I see no more reason why the Colony should not tax ships coming here for lights than that a concession should tax people who come into her port for gas, when she knows that the more lights are thrown upon the delicacies she has to offer the more likely is her business to prove profitable. I think, considering the large interests dependent on this harbour being made a dépôt for shipping, it is expedient to do all we can to invite ships to come here and not tax them to keep them away."

Mr. GRANVILLE SHAW, certainly one of

the most enlightened political economists

ever identified with the colony, whose

views apparently differed widely from those

enunciated so forcibly by the honourable

Chairman, made the following observations:

"Special reference has been made on this occasion and on the occasion of the last meeting, and also in the Legislative Council, to the oppressive character of the light dues in Hongkong. The same objection, a much more strenuous objection, in fact an almost universal opposition, was made

in the colony many years since to the introduction of the Stamp Act, which is also mentioned in the report as a tax upon trade. Is there any tax levied upon the colony which is not a tax on trade? Are we not all here as traders? Are there any interests in the colony, except those of the Government, that are not identified with trade? And therefore, are not all taxes on trade?"

It is unfortunate that we have nothing else to tax but trade. No one stays here any longer than he can possibly help. As soon as he has done his trading he goes away, and very seldom does he leave his funds invested in property here. I therefore venture to say that the taxes of Hongkong are essentially taxes on trade. The trade of the colony is carried on principally in steamers, of which we have some 2,500,000 tons annually arriving here. The amount of tax levied upon the colony which is not a tax on trade? Are we not all here as traders? Are there any interests in the colony, except those of the Government, that are not identified with trade? And therefore, are not all taxes on trade?"

Such being the broad state of the case, it would be superfluous for me to enter at present upon any minute examination of the details of all the subjects to which my attention has been directed. I may, however, observe that the proposed reduction of the Light Dues raises a somewhat difficult and delicate question. I have advised the Governor to take any steps towards the abolition or reduction of any form of existing taxation, could scarcely come in the light of a surprise to those who had thoughtfully considered our present financial position, and the many necessary improvements the ever increasing wants of the colony have rendered indispensable. The inconsistency of the Hon. BULKELEY JOHNSON, who has incessantly been urging upon the Government and on the community the desirability of undertaking most expensive and gigantic schemes in the shape of wider streets, extended praya wall, reclamation of the swamp at Causeway Bay, and other undertakings of a similar character, in constituting himself the special advocate of the remission of a just, necessary and unusually lenient tax which presses hardly on no particular interests, is one of the most glaring anomalies in a public career which has been a striking anomaly from beginning to end. How men of business like the members of the deputation from the Chamber of Commerce could ever have expected an accomplished and experienced practical politician like Sir GEORGE BOWEN to favor such a crude and manifestly unfair measure of class legislation as the proposed abolition of all taxation on the shipping using our harbor for commercial purposes, must be an enigma even to themselves. But did they ever anticipate a favorable result? We scarcely consider it probable, excepting in the case of the Chairman, whose Utopian notions must not be judged by the same standard as the views of ordinary men of the world. And yet the action of the Chamber of Commerce has done some good. It has elicited from the Governor what may be considered the basis of His Excellency's political programme. Sir GEORGE BOWEN's reply to the Light Dues deputation is something more than a mere decision on the points raised by that body. It defines, perhaps somewhat vaguely in several instances, the broad lines on which our new ruler intends to govern the colony. It is a manly declaration of a liberal and enlightened policy which, if carried out—"ay, there's the rub"—will make this out on the ocean a model to all other colonies, and entitle Sir GEORGE BOWEN to the eternal gratitude of the community and the distinguished consideration of Her Majesty's Government. We append a copy of this important document, and as space will not permit us to detail fairly in one issue with the many questions touched upon by the Governor, we shall devote attention to the various subjects of rocks known as the Pratas Shoals. The matter has been referred to by many boards which have sat to inquire into the circumstances of wrecks which have occurred there, frequently with sad and terrible loss of life. Other places are interested besides Hongkong, and the work would have to be done by an international effort, but if a suitable contribution were given by the colony there is little doubt it might be carried out. The Gap Rock could be cleared at comparatively small expense. Doubtless an arrangement could be made with the Dock Company for the weekly relief and supply of the light by the *Fame*, and I think it shall be supported by the views of the Chamber, upon reflection, in saying that there are even more important works to be accomplished than the reduction of the tax of one cent per ton upon shipping."

Apparently determined to have the last word in the discussion, a distinguishing peculiarity which has on many previous occasions been commented on, Mr. JOHNSON availed himself of his position as chairman to criticise Mr. STAFF'S speech, and in the course of this criticism observed:—

"With regard to what I said as to my own individual opinion as to the impolicy of taxing vessels at all in this harbour, he (Mr. Sharp) says any surplus should be devoted to the construction of more lighthouses. That remark does not affect the principle we maintained. If it can be shown that more lighthouses are needed then let the Colonial Government apply the surplus of light dues to that purpose, but that is a wholly different thing from allowing that surplus to go into the general revenue, a practice which, so far as I know, is not adopted in any civilised nation in the world."

The report of the committee was then, after a few words from the Hon. P. RYKES, unanimously adopted.

From a document forwarded to us by His Excellency the Governor, it would appear that the committee of the Chamber of Commerce have promptly followed up the publication of their views, by waiting upon Sir GEORGE BOWEN at Government House and suggesting either a reduction or a total abolition of the Light Dues and certain other charges on shipping.

What was said or done by the deputation of the Chamber of Commerce on the occasion referred to, we can only guess, as for reasons which under all circumstances are not particularly difficult to comprehend,

the *Hibiscus* press had no intimation that such a course was contemplated. However, from the tenor of Sir GEORGE BOWEN's reply, it may be safely assumed that the arguments adduced in favor of the abolition of the Light Dues, and as the Honourable F. BULKELEY JOHNSON prefers to put it—the abolition of an unjust tax on trade, were identical with the views contained in the report and in the speech of the Chairman, printed above. We also assume that the Governor declined to pledge himself on the spot to any definite decision, but promised to give the matter his best consideration. The question has no doubt been carefully gone into by His Excellency, and eventually the petition of the Chamber of Commerce has been rejected in a most elaborate manifesto, issued on the 11th inst.

Lord KIMBERLEY stated some eighteen

months ago that while there were so many

much needed public works in the Colony

still to be undertaken he would not be

ready to sanction any measures diminish-

ing the source of revenue, the refusal

of Governor BOWEN to take any steps

towards the abolition or reduction of

any form of existing taxation,

could scarcely be regarded as an equivalent

for the Sanitary expenditure.

The real practical question for considera-

tion is one to which I gave my attention imme-

diately after my arrival in this Colony. It is this: Is the revenue of Hongkong of such amount in comparison with the necessary expenditure, that the reduction of any existing tax is practicable without finding an equivalent in some new form of taxation.

The Colonial Secretary and Auditor General (Mr. Marsh), whose accuracy and impartiality

are known to all, has furnished me with the

following facts and figures on this subject:—

The balance of assets is, in round numbers,

\$1,150,000. Now without taking into account

the reclamation of Causeway Bay, and the widen-

ing of the Praya, which I should much like to

see taken in hand as soon as possible, the Public

Works already commenced, or urgently needed,

such as the Water-Works, the extension of the

Gao, the new Central School, the necessary re-

pairs to the Police barracks, and the new Water

Police Station, with its appurtenances, are esti-

mated to require in round numbers, \$1,200,000.

To this amount we must add the Sanitary expen-

iture which is considered by Mr. Chadwick (the

Civil Engineer recently sent out from England to

report on the Sanitary condition of this Colony)

to be absolutely necessary to ward off the im-

minent danger of a severe epidemic. This ex-

pense is estimated at not less than \$1,200,000.

It will be seen, therefore, that while the assets

are only \$1,150,000, the necessary expenditure

will be \$2,400,000, a sum equal to more than

double the assets.

Of course there is the obvious alternative of

following the example of most nations and colo-

nies, by raising a moderate loan for public works

of a permanent character, the whole burden of

which cannot be fairly cast upon the present

generation. I believe that Hongkong is the only

community in the world which is absolutely without public debt. I am, myself, in favour of

one meeting of the Council and that on the

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1883.

few general observations on the claims of probable candidates for one of these appointments may not be deemed ill timed or out of place.

Since Governor HENNESSY honored Mr. NG CHOW by appointing him to a seat at the council board as a representative of Chinese interests, public feeling has changed wonderfully in regard to what was at the time considered an altogether unnecessary and extremely ill advised measure. Amongst a certain bigoted and narrow minded class the introduction of the Chinese element as an important factor in the machine of local government, created one of those political typhoons in a tea cup, so frequently associated with colonial autocracies, when the vested interests, imaginary rights or assumed privileges of these self constituted dictators are supposed to be threatened or in any way imperilled by new measures of reform. The Chinese in Hongkong were regarded by the old Tory autocrats as useful, nay as necessary adjuncts to the ordinary commercial business of the port; their influence in all matters connected with trade could not be gainsaid; their material interests, as large property holders, in the welfare of the colony were not disputed; it could not be denied that a vast proportion of the annual revenue was contributed by Chinese; and yet in the face of all this, these peaceable and well disposed subjects of Her Majesty were to be denied the rights, inherent in all free citizens in every civilised nation on the face of the globe, of having a voice in the management of their own affairs, and of being officially treated on an equality with the taxpayers of other nationalities. And so for a time Governor HENNESSY's enlightened action in rudely shaking to their foundations the ridiculous prejudices which had for so long unjustly deprived the Chinese of their privileges, was understood to be unpopular both in the official and unofficial circles in the Colony, and many direful consequences were foretold by short sighted croakers and obsequious toadies of the "wise men from the East" as the certain outcome of what was rather eccentrically styled "revolutionary class legislation." Of course all these dismal forebodings resulted in nothing; things generally soon found their true level; and happily the good sense of the Colony has long since recognised not only that the Chinese are entitled to be directly represented in our local parliament, but that a native unofficial member in the Council is an advantage in many ways to the foreign as well as the native sections of the community. As Sir GEORGE BOWEN points out, representatives of the native communities have for many years held seats in the legislatures of British India, Ceylon, New Zealand and the Straits Settlements; and the opinion of the British Government on the subject and also of the Governor may be gathered from His Excellency's emphatic observation that "one of the six unofficial members will of course be chosen from among our Chinese fellow subjects." We are inclined to think that, considering their large interests in the Colony, the Chinese are fairly entitled to more than one direct representative in the Legislative Council; however, as they are perfectly satisfied with the arrangements of the Government that question need not be discussed.

Mr. NG CHOW has, it is rumoured, taken permanent service under the astute LI HUNG CHANG, so we may reasonably assume that his career as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council has come to a close. The question now to be considered is—who is the fittest amongst our Chinese citizens to take the seat vacated by the learned barrister? We think we are in a position to settle that question to the satisfaction both of His Excellency the Governor and the Chinese community. The Chinese gentlemen in Hongkong who have any real claims to the honourable position of member of the Legislative Council are Dr. HO KAI, Mr. WONG SHING, Mr. LEONG ON, Mr. WU YUK, Mr. LEE TUCK CHEONG, and Mr. HO AXI. To take these candidates in the order named, Dr. HO KAI is no doubt fitted by education and natural abilities to take a foremost place in the ranks of his countrymen. This clever young barrister, however, has only been a very short time in Hongkong, so that his practical experience of Chinese matters generally can only be of superficial character. Besides, although Dr. HO KAI is deservedly respected by all classes in the Colony, he has no commercial status, and could therefore hardly expect to carry the confidence of what is essentially a mercantile constituency. Mr. NG CHOW's profession was certainly nothing in his favor for the position he held, and so, apart from the other drawbacks we have already alluded to, we are inclined to consider that the fact of Dr. HO KAI being a barrister-at-law is decidedly no recommendation for a Chinese member of Council. If only amiability and high character for uprightness were required, Mr. WONG SHING would make an admirable legislator; but as this gentleman has passed into the sere, the yellow leaf, and is of a retiring disposition, takes no active part in the commerce of the colony, and loves a quiet life, besides having taken no pains to qualify himself for such an onerous position as representative of Chinese interests, his claims need scarcely be seriously considered. There are few more popular men in the Colony than Mr. LEONG ON, familiarly known amongst his countrymen as the "joss-man." This gentleman is frequently resorted to by the mercantile community for advice and assistance in the settlement of disputes arising in the ordinary course of business, and so much confidence is reposed in his integrity and judgment that many cases have been kept out of the law courts, and a goodly number of dollars out of the pockets of the lawyers by the kindly counsel of this exemplary citizen. Mr. LEONG ON enjoys deserved popularity among all classes, and if selected as the Chinese member of the Legislative Council would doubtless do honor to the

appointment. However, Mr. LEONG ON's intimate business relations with the Chinese Government, his position as compradore to Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., and his somewhat irresolute character are drawbacks which must not be overlooked. Our Chinese Justice of the Peace, Mr. WU YUK, although only a very young man, has the advantage of a European education, and in addition to possessing a fund of practical common sense in dealing with the ordinary business of life, has great wealth and local influence recommend him; were there not two insuperable obstacles standing in the way. The Chinese member of Council must be a thoroughly independent man, occupying an independent position. Mr. WU YUK is compradore to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and this undoubtedly is fatal to his prospects; besides the Chinese community, do not wish the representative of their interests in the Legislative Council to be merely the mouthpiece of Mr. James Russell and Dr. STEWART. In Chinese circles Mr. LEE TUCK CHEONG is known as a man of remarkable ability, who has figured prominently as a leader of Chinese enterprise; but his knowledge of the English language is so imperfect that he has at present no pretensions to the position with which his name has of late been occasionally identified. The last name on the list is that of Mr. HO AXI, and of all the candidates for Mr. NG CHOW's seat at the Council, he is in every way the most suitable.

Mr. HO AXI is not merely the leader of Chinese enterprise in this Colony; he is a giant amongst men, talented, energetic, practical, experienced, resolute and independent; in every way capable of holding his own with the cleverest men in the East. His liberal views have, principally owing to the indomitable character of the advocate, met with extensive support amongst his countrymen, while his enlightened projects for their general improvement have gained almost universal admiration. It is rather surprising that Mr. HO AXI's claims to the Chinese seat in the Legislative Council as a thoroughly representative leader of his countrymen have not hitherto been recognised; however, as this gentleman is likely to play a most prominent part in the opening out of Southern China to foreign trade and in the introduction of foreign improvements into a country which has hitherto been practically a sealed book to the outer world, we venture to think that the following particulars of the past career of this remarkable man may not be without interest.

Mr. HO AXI was born in 1838 and is consequently in his forty fifth year. He entered the old Anglo-Chinese College under Drs. LEGG and CHALMERS and there laid the foundation of a substantial education. In 1857 when he was nineteen, years of age he joined the British Navy as interpreter on board H.M.S. *Nankin* and was present in that capacity at the capture of the Bogue Forts. His naval career was a short one, as we find that in November 1858, he left China for Melbourne, where in 1867 he was the pioneer of Chinese emigration from that city to Dunedin, N.Z. Returning to Hongkong in 1869, Mr. HO AXI became a member of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Canton a month after his arrival; but resigned his appointment after six months service. In 1870 he entered the Registrar General's Office, and after two years in that department of the government service (during which time he was interpreter he accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh to Canton) resigned in order to accept an important appointment under the Hoppo, which he retained until 1876. In May the following year he founded the On Tai Marine Insurance Company, and three months later the Sheong On Fire Insurance Company sprang into life through his energy. Mr. HO AXI is manager and chief promoter of the Canton-Kowloon Wa Hop Telegraph Co.; projector of the new Water Scheme in Canton and also of an extensive Mining Company which is now in course of formation under influential auspices. In 1882 the subject of this brief sketch was elected President of the Board of Management of the Tung Wa Hospital, the highest Chinese position in the Colony, and it is noteworthy that at the election of the Chinese Committee Mr. HO AXI was honored with the largest number of votes. With a thorough knowledge of English, and possessing the entire confidence of the Chinese community, Mr. HO AXI's claims to be named the Chinese member of the Legislative Council will be difficult to overlook. We presume His Excellency the Governor in selecting the Chinese member will be influenced to a considerable extent by the desires of the Chinese community! If so Mr. HO AXI is certain to be named, and should popular election be tried as an experiment he would be returned by an overwhelming majority.

On the 21st of March, 1882, we took the liberty of briefly reviewing in these columns the prospectus issued by Messrs. JARDINE, MATHISON & CO. for the formation of the Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited, and earned for ourselves a considerable amount of ill will by expressing grave doubts as to the enterprise proving such a remunerative concern as the promoters so confidently predicted. At various times since the Company became an established institution, and even when results and prospects of a most brilliant character were generally understood to have been obtained from the working operations, and the shares were quoted at a high rate of premium, we have considered it our duty to point out that there was evidently some grave misapprehension in this Colony, as to the actual state of affairs. From information of a most reliable nature, we were in a position to state that the Luzon Sugar Refinery on its present basis, was something very like a complete failure; that, in fact, the predictions we indulged in at the commencement had been

practically fulfilled. Of course our statements were not generally credited; Luzon shares were quoted at a premium, and although they fluctuated in value in a manner strongly suggestive of speculative manipulation, nothing reliable seemed to be known of the Company's progress or money earning capacity, and public confidence could hardly be said to have been shaken to any appreciable extent. The report of the General Agents, presented at the meeting of shareholders held a few weeks ago, was the first rude awakening to the holders of Luzon scrip received, and the announcement then made that it had been considered desirable to secure the services of an expert to proceed to Manila for the purpose of carefully examining the Company's business and specially reporting thereon, was accepted as a safe indication that prospects were the reverse of rosy. The almost immediate result of the facts brought out at the general meeting was a depreciation in the market value of the stock to the extent of between thirty and forty per cent, and as a matter of course, those speculators who had been "stuck" with the depreciated shares, instead of blaming their own folly and short sightedness commenced to impute motives to the General Agents. For the last three weeks Messrs. JARDINE, MATHISON & CO. have been subjected to a steady torrent of coarse and virulent abuse from sections of every class of share speculators; they have been blamed for throwing dust in the eyes of the shareholders, censured for allowing the stock to remain so long in a false position, and threatened with direful consequences if they should decline to come forward to the relief of the oppressed plunbers by redeeming the scrip at par. Nothing could be more foolish, more unjust than this. So far as we can see, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHISON & CO. have incurred no responsibility whatever in regard to retrieving the desperate fortunes of any share speculators. The public embarked in the enterprise with their eyes wide open, doubtless anticipating to reap a rare harvest, but at the same time prepared to bear the risks necessarily associated with all such undertakings. Granting that the views of the General Agents have been proved all wrong; and admitting that their sanguine anticipations have not been realised, we think it will still be conceded that up to the present time they have done their best for the interests entrusted to their keeping, and have faithfully, according to their lights, carried out the work they undertook to perform. The responsibilities of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHISON & CO. extend thus far—and not one inch further. Whatever else they may choose to do for the Luzon Sugar Refining Company, must therefore be regarded as a generous concession made in the interests of the shareholders.

Early last month Mr. HENRY DICKIE, the manager of the China Sugar Refining Co., went over to Manila at the request of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHISON & CO. to specially report on the Luzon Refinery, and a meeting of the shareholders in the last named concern was held in the offices of the General Agents on Wednesday morning to consider the prepared result of Mr. DICKIE's practical investigations. As a full report of the proceedings at this gathering of the "clans" has already been published, and doubtless fully considered and digested by those most fully interested, we need only at present refer to a few salient features. In the first place, we think that the Chairman (Mr. F. BULKELEY JOHNSON) was ill advised in objecting to Mr. DICKIE's report being published in the newspapers, and can only marvel that not a single shareholder present had the courage of his opinions sufficiently to protest against a step which can scarcely fail to prove prejudicial to the Company's interests. Says Mr. JOHNSON:—"In reading Mr. DICKIE's report to the meeting I wish to say that I do not propose that that report shall be published in the newspapers, and I hope the shareholders will support me in this; I consider it very inadvisable that we should publish a statement regarding the details of the Company's business which may be injurious to it in the future, but I wish to say that the report will be at the office of the General Agents and will be open to the perusal of every shareholder who wishes it." In what manner the publication of an independent report, the practical character and impartiality of which are beyond question, would be likely to injure the Company's business is altogether beyond our comprehension. Surely the general agents are not afraid of the true state of affairs becoming public property! This strange objection to publicity would appear to strengthen this view. However, as the report was compiled at the special desire of the general agents and consulting committee, it was almost imperative that it should be published through the ordinary channels, no matter how unfavorable its tenor might be. The refusal can only be construed into a sign of weakness, and will most probably defeat the end evidently aimed at by Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON.

Without going into detail, Mr. DICKIE's report must be accepted as highly unfavorable to the prospects of the Luzon Sugar Refinery, so long as that establishment is conducted on its original basis. During the months of January and February the business has resulted in a dead loss of \$5,000, and Mr. DICKIE has further stated "that at the cost of raw sugar as represented to him, and as it appeared to him to be from the books, and at the price at which the produce of the house was saleable while he was there, the house could not be worked at profit." Although matters are reported to have improved slightly during the past few weeks, under all circumstances it will be the safest plan to accept the result of Mr. DICKIE's investigation as the basis for future calculations. Therefore, the Luzon Refinery having, at present worked, been proved to be a complete failure, the important question is, what alterations, additions or improvements are requisite to make the business a

remunerative one? Mr. DICKIE, it appears, is in favor of the adoption of a system of charcoal refining, and recommends that the Company should immediately set up appliances capable of turning out from eight to ten thousand piculs of refined sugar per month. Admitting that this can only be regarded in the light of an experiment, there certainly appear to be good grounds for believing that refined sugar would find a ready market in Manila, and that the innovation recommended would greatly enhance the Company's prospects. In any case something definite must be done, and as this latest proposal can be carried out, thanks to the liberality of the General Agents, without the shareholders being called upon for a single dollar, its adoption would appear a wise measure.

In the course of other observations Mr. JOHNSON said:—

"It is the opinion of the General Agents that a system of charcoal refining, such as that proposed by Mr. DICKIE, should be set up without any delay, but we have to face the question of cost. To erect a system of charcoal refining, I need not say, involves a serious outlay. The General Agents would be prepared to advance the necessary sum on very easy terms to the shareholders for the purpose of enabling this work to be carried out; and I think that is the utmost that can be expected of them. We are not responsible for the calamities of last year or for the change in trade which has defeated all our calculations. But there is another consideration that has been presented to my mind; and that is that the shares have passed mainly, or to a very great extent, out of the hands of those who would be quite qualified to bear the burden of this outlay tomorrow. This may or may not take place; but if it does, blood will undoubtedly be shed, and the responsibility is Sir GEORGE BOWEN's. We refrain from further criticising either His Excellency's crusade against a respectable although humble class, or the disaffection of the members of the hawker class, who, from the recent action of the police authorities, are under the impression that the government has determined to deprive them of their only means of earning an honest livelihood; and it is well within the bounds of probability that these well meaning but ignorant and easily led people might have been unwise enough to have followed up Chinese traditions by assembling in force to assert their assumed grievances—a course which must inevitably have led to a deploitable display of military force and probably to bloodshed." As this journal can justly claim to possess more than a nominal influence over the leaders of our Chinese fellow subjects, we feel assured that a plain statement of the policy of the government towards the itinerant hawker class, and a true record of what has actually been done by the police authorities to put down what, under certain circumstances, is undoubtedly a public nuisance, will restore matters to their normal condition. The Chinese residents of this Colony, one and all, desire to live peacefully and on the most friendly terms with the other nationalities forming our essentially cosmopolitan community. Our Chinese citizens are peaceful, law-abiding, proud of their status as British subjects, and anxious to conform in every possible way to the rules laid down for their government by Her Majesty's representatives. They are, commercially, the life and soul of the colony; they contribute their fair share to its revenue, and only wish to be allowed the usual rights of free citizenship as natives of China in a British Colony. To this they are justly entitled. Nay, more, it would be more than impolitic, it would be absurdly ridiculous, to expect the lower or even the higher classes of Chinese to conform at once to English social laws and customs; therefore, an intelligent administration should be in a position, whilst advocating gradual progress, to meet the difficulties of the position by sensible concessions, conformable to the peculiar manners, prejudices and customs of the people. Municipal regulations which will admirably govern an English city, may, from various circumstances that require no explanation, prove altogether inadequate to meet the peculiar exigencies of a race like the Chinese, and it would admittedly be worse than folly to attempt by force to thrust upon these barbarians, as some of us in our transcendent wisdom are pleased to call the Chinese, oppressive measures, which cannot possibly bring benefit to the colony, and which must inevitably operate harshly upon and create dissension amongst a respectable class of hard working people, who only require to be sensibly and intelligently handled to make them useful, peaceful and law abiding subjects.

It has been currently rumoured and believed throughout the colony that no fewer than 300 itinerant hawkers have lately been marshalled before the police magistrates and fined or imprisoned for plying their calling in violation of the laws of the colony. This reported wholesale police raid on these itinerants is, we are pleased to state, utterly without foundation. A reference to the records of the police court will show that from April 7th to May 10th the total number of hawkers brought before the magistrates amounted only to 43—an average of a little over one per day—and out of that number 30 were charged with carrying on their business in and obstructing the traffic of Queen's Road Central. This, we need scarcely say, puts quite a different complexion on the affair. We are prepared now, or at any other time, to maintain and uphold the rights and interests of every section of the community, so long as such rights and interests are founded on reason and common sense; but we cannot advise what can fairly be regarded in this light of a public nuisance. The itinerant hawkers must plainly understand that, although they will be permitted to pursue their customary avocations in the Chinese portions of the city without restraint, under no circumstances can the practice of blocking Queen's Road Central and obstructing traffic in the distantly European portions of the city be tolerated.

Within reasonable limits, in deference to the peculiar prejudices of the Chinese, the Government will not attempt to prevent the hawkers from earning an honest livelihood. But on no pretence will these itinerants be allowed to erect stalls in our principal thoroughfares and thereby impede traffic to the inconvenience of shopkeepers, merchants, and the European community generally.

Nothing can be said in this connection but to offer our sympathies to the Chinese who are suffering from the ill effects of the blockade of Queen's Road Central, and to advise them to go to the Chinese Hospital, where Dr. STEWART and Mr. JAMES RUSSELL, to deal with the matter, are giving Sir George Bowen the fullest information on the subject, and I feel that I have

done my duty in bringing the matter before the notice of His Excellency so that he can examine with his own eyes whether these sweeping changes amongst the methods of living of the poorer classes of Chinese are absolutely necessary, or even wise, when it is taken into consideration that the complaints do not come from Chinese sources and that the alleged obstructions mainly exist in China town where Europeans rarely go.

We are very glad to learn, on official authority which cannot be doubted, that the disaffection amongst the Chinese hawkers of the Colony—aluded to at length in yesterday's issue—is based on a misunderstanding of actual facts in regard to the recent action of the police authorities and the policy of the Government. All public grievances are more or less based on exaggerations, and in dealing with this particular question yesterday, we refrained from committing ourselves to any independent expression of opinion as to matters of fact, principally because we had grave doubts whether the statement of our Chinese correspondent was not, in several respects, somewhat highly colored description of the actual state of affairs. It must be frankly admitted that a feeling of disaffection does exist amongst the members of the hawker class, who, from the recent action of the police authorities, are under the impression that the government has determined to deprive them of their only means of earning an honest livelihood; and it is well within the bounds of probability that these well meaning but ignorant and easily led people might have been unwise enough to have followed up Chinese traditions by assembling in force to assert their assumed grievances—a course which must inevitably have led to a deploitable display of military force and probably to bloodshed."

The recent action of the police department inounding down the unlicensed hawkers so soon after the arrival of Sir George Bowen, has caused a general idea to be prevalent amongst a number of us of the Chinese community that our present governor is averse to any but well-to-do Chinese living here, and that it was by his orders that the machinery of the law was set in motion to crush that harmless traffic by which a large number of men were enabled to make an honest livelihood by hawking their produce from place to place and supplying the workmen employed in the various industries of the colony with refreshments at rates suitable to the purchaser and vendor. A deal has been written respecting these so-called obstructionists but I have never been able to see that the hawkers do much in the obstruction line with their moveable shops, baskets, and other paraphernalia on which they expose their wares; nor yet am I aware that the native mendicant with her three legged stool is much of an obstruction or nuisance, as she rarely intrudes herself on the delicate presence of the white race resident here, who alone are making any complaint about these so-called nuisances. If only on the live, and let live principle, these poor creatures have some right to be allowed to follow their honest callings, but there is a much more vital point than that, from which the question of itinerant hawking must be examined. It would be an utter impossibility to rigidly apply English customs to the working classes here, for reasons which must be perfectly patent to all reasoning men who have given the matter a thought. Throughout Great Britain the following rules may be said to hold good:—A workman goes to work at 6 a.m.; at nine o'clock he leaves work and goes home to breakfast; all work, as a rule, being stopped between nine and ten o'clock and again during the dinner hour from two till three, and generally speaking, being concluded for the night at 6 p.m. The British workman, whether married or single, does not take his food like a Chinese workman who, it is patent to all who live here, feeds wholesale, the whole gang employed on a job-meeting together, although they may live in different districts of the town. The regular meals of a working Chinaman are augmented by slight "refreshers" at various hours of the day, which are regulated by the work he does. The numerous members of the coolie class, without whom we could not carry on our commerce here, may be employed at six or more different places of work within the space of one week. The coolie, as a rule, has no home beyond the sleeping house to go to, and leave to prepare his food except the itinerant hawkers who are able to supply at a low rate the poor paid coolie together. Do away with the hawkers who abound all over the town, more especially where any extensive works are being carried on, and you take away from the coolies the only chance they have of keeping body and soul together, as their scanty wages do not allow of their losing time to leave off work and go to the chow-chow shop, even if they could afford to go thereto for their meals, which it is well known, they cannot do. Take away the hawker and the coolie is unable to live by working; he will leave off earning his living honestly, and will try to live in some other fashion. The coolie being a scarce commodity in the market, other trades are affected and the whole system of trade is to a less or less paralyzed from that one cause. While we are dependent on cheap manual labor in this colony, the coolie class must be in request, and to enable the coolie to live, the itinerant hawker is a necessity, and the sooner we come to that conclusion, the sooner will things quieten down amongst the poorer classes of this community, who, if dealt with reasonably, are very law abiding and fairly honest until driven by hard measures to dishonest practices. On Sunday last, about 8 a.m., more than one thousand Chinese, principally of the hawker class, called at the Tung-wa Hospital and demanded to know why the management of that institution, whom they look upon as their chiefs, allowed them to be deprived of their means of making an honest living, impudently blaming to the Governor or his advisers for trying to sweep away a system that has worked fairly well from the time the British first established themselves on this island. The working men forming this numerous delegation were quite orderly in their behaviour at first and simply stated their wants. They wished to be shown how they could obtain work for themselves, and, if they were not allowed to work, had finally spoke of resorting to desperation and imprisonment by stringent regulations. After a long discussion the managing committee promised that the matter would be soon to as quickly as possible the crowd very quietly dispersed. I do not profess to be able to stand by the hawker and the coolie, but I do stand by the poor Chinese hawkers of this Colony. Sir George Bowen is a practical man of the world, so he will not take amiss the honest and straightforward advice I will offer him. If His Excellency wishes to govern this Colony successfully, he

must see for himself as to the peculiar constitution and requirements. To follow the advice as His Excellency unfortunately appears to have done in several instances of such eminent gentlemen as Mr. J. M. PATERSON and we are afraid we must add Captain W. M. DIXON, simply means placing the foreign and Chinese elements in a direct antagonism, which will create difficulties of a most serious nature. It is stated that a recent act of Governor BOWEN'S has placed over three thousand poor Chinese hawkers in this Colony out of employment. These men, by this official attempt to make the Chinese city of Hongkong a sort of second rate Bond Street, are placed between two alternatives—starvation or plunder. We speak plainly so that His Excellency cannot hereafter say that he acted in ignorance of the probable consequences. On Sunday last, but for the influence of the leading Chinese, the Chinese community of this city would have been in ruins before the soldiers or police could have prevented it. The riot would have been quelled, but at a cost of hundreds of lives. A placard has been posted in public places throughout this colony announcing that a general rising against the arbitrary measures of the new Governor will take place to-morrow. This may or may not take place; but if it does, blood will undoubtedly be shed, and the responsibility is Sir GEORGE BOWEN'S. We refrain from further criticising either His Excellency's crusade against a respectable although humble class, or the disaffection of the members of the hawker class, who, from the recent action of the police authorities, are under the impression that the government has determined to deprive them of their only means of earning an honest livelihood; and it is well within the bounds of probability that these well meaning but ignorant and easily led people might have been unwise enough to have followed up Chinese traditions by assembling in force to assert their assumed grievances—a course which must inevitably have led to a deploitable display of military force and probably to bloodshed.

The recent action of the police department inounding down the unlicensed hawkers so soon after the arrival of Sir George Bowen, has caused a general idea to be prevalent amongst a number of us of the Chinese community that our present governor is averse to any but well-to-do Chinese living here, and that it was by his orders that the machinery of the law was set in motion to crush that harmless traffic by which a large number of men were enabled to make an honest livelihood by hawking their produce from place to place and supplying the workmen employed in the various industries of the colony with refreshments at rates suitable to the purchaser and vendor. A deal has been written respecting these so-called obstructionists but I have never been able to see that the hawkers

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1883.

absurdity of placarding the walls of this city with notices inciting well disposed citizens to useless acts of violence, the height of their folly and ingratitude. It may be true that this is the custom in less cities; but under a well organised government, such as that which is represented by the British flag, this barbaric mode of protest can expect no consideration. Where well founded grievances exist, no British Governor dare refuse impartial consideration of all complaints affecting the righteous administration of justice and the proper action of the laws. Thanks to Sir John Pore Hincksy the position of the Chinese in Hongkong is thoroughly understood at the Colonial Office in London, and throughout Great Britain. Sir George Bowen is, in the main, an exponent of the views of our late Governor. When our Chinese fellow subjects have any just reasons for complaint against the action of our colony's laws, they have only to represent their grievances to His Excellency through the ordinary channel to ensure their receiving ample justice.

In dealing with the difficulties which, in the event of war with France in Tonquin, the Chinese will encounter before they can land the Chihli troops in the Southern provinces, the Shanghai *Mercury* observes: "If *Zi* should, as is reported, take to Canton with him 20,000 or 30,000 men of the forces of Chihli, his difficulties will be immense. First, transport by sea will be requisite, and the China merchants' S. N. Co. fleet is utterly inadequate to take even 10,000 men in six weeks' time." Our contemporary must surely have made a great mistake in this estimate! It would appear to us that the vessels of the China Merchants' fleet alone could transport twelve thousand Chinese "braves" from Tientsin to Canton in considerably less time than six weeks; and if despatch were considered a primary object, we are convinced that sufficient transports could be procured to place the whole of Li Hung Chang's trained army in the field in Kwang-si weeks before French reinforcements could arrive from Marseilles. It is also a mistake to imagine that a Chinese army cannot be supplied with stores and munitions of war at Canton. The Shanghai *Mercury* says it is impossible Li can go to Tonquin either by sea or land, as the French fleet will guard the entrance to Tonquin, and that a march from Canton to Kwang-si or Yunnan of any considerable distance is entirely out of the question. This is a puzzle to us. If the Chinese navy is not utterly useless the French squadron at present in the Gulf of Tonquin could scarcely hope to oppose with any fair prospects of success the heavily armed and well appointed rams and gun vessels of the Chinese; but, in any case, Li Hung Chang's troops could be landed without opposition several hundred miles nearer the probable seat of war than Canton; and were it otherwise, a march from the City of Rams & Lynn is a long way from being the impossibility suggested. At the present moment there are sufficient numbers of Chinese troops on the Annamese frontier to quickly over-run the country despite of French opposition, and it only wants a declaration of war and the arrival of the Grand Secretary with his disciplined and well armed legions to show that in these days of modern warfare it is utterly impossible for a mere handful of European soldiers, however brave and experienced, to withstand the onslaught of tens of thousands of Chinese armed with breachloaders, and reckless of life. Should the Tonquin dispute between France and China, as appears almost certain, be decided by the wager of battle, whatever the ultimate result of such a conflict may be, it is certain to go hard with the few hundred French soldiers who are at present cooped up in the fortresses of Annam.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Audacious*, with Admiral Willes on board, arrived at Woosung on the 8th instant.

H.M.S. *Albatross*, Capt. Hicks, arrived at Shanghai on the 14th inst. The *Zephyr* left Chefoo for Japan on the 10th.

ACCORDING to the latest news from the wreck of the *Carronbush*, the vessel has gone to pieces, so that no hope remains of getting her off. We understand, however, that there is a probability of some parts of the machinery being saved.

Under the heading "What British People are saying" the Shanghai *Mercury* says: "We shall be sorry if France is the first nation that China goes to war with, because then France will have all those nice gunboats."

It is notified in Saturday's *Gazette* that the Governor has approved of the nomination of Messrs. W. H. Marsh, E. L. O'Malley, A. Lister and H. G. Thomas, R.N., to act as trustees and Mr. A. B. Johnson as auditor of St. John's Cathedral on behalf of the Government.

SAYS the *Stampal Courier* of the 8th inst.: H.M.S.'s despatch-ship *Vigilant* leaves for Japan to-morrow. We hear that she is to bring Sir Harry Parkes over to this country, and our readers will be delighted to hear that he is so soon to enter on his duties as British Minister at Peking.

We (Shanghai *Mercury*) hear that the Eastern Extension will begin work over the wires to Woosung in a few days. The lines Yangtze Cape will not be completed yet awhile. The two Chinese Companies, we understand, are to pay the Chinese Company 4 per cent. on their receipts for the use of the wires to Woosung.

Frost on James Manila advises us to notice that the health of His Excellency the Captain General is in such a dangerous condition that the most serious consequences are anticipated. The owners of the steamer *Cube* had placed that vessel at the disposal of His Excellency, if he desired to leave the Philippines.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Mercury* under date of Ningpo, 14th May as follows: "Yesterday a man arrived overland from Shanghai connected with the telegraph-line, and they are now busy at work between Shanghai and Ningpo, they expect to have the two cities in telegraphic communication before two months. The Chinese authorities seem to have awokened out of their centuries of sleep."

This Russian corvette *Morge* arrived at Shanghai from Nagasaki on the 13th instant.

The first of the new season's tea arrived at Shanghai from Hankow on the 19th instant by the steamship *Furiko*.

We hear that Mr. E. B. Forey will shortly return to the colony to resume his duties as storekeeper of Her Majesty's Naval Yard.

By private advices from Shanghai we learn that the Chinese fleet of six-war vessels, including the old frigate, usually stationed at that port, suddenly left a few days ago—destination unknown.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We are requested to state that in consequence of the temporary indisposition of Lady Howen, the ball at Government House is unavoidably postponed until Thursday, 21st May, when all the invitations already issued will be held.

We regret to hear that Captain C. Hansen, formerly captain of the German steamer *Welle*, died on the way up in Singapore in the German barque *H. Preitzenberg*. The deceased gentleman had many friends in the colony who will be grieved to learn of his sudden and unexpected demise.

The officers of H.M.S. *Cleopatra* gave a most successful dramatic performance in the Amoy Club Theatre on the 9th inst. The pieces performed were the comedy "A Desperate Game," and Madison Morton's well known farce "Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw." The drum and fife band of the *Cleopatra* was in attendance.

The Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*, doubtless with Governor da Roza on board, steamed into the harbour as we were going to press. We presume His Excellency has come over intending to honor Her Majesty's birthday by being present at Sir George and Lady Bowen's ball. It is a matter for regret that Senhor da Roza's courtesy will meet with disappointment.

SAYS the *Japan Mail*:—The question—what is the legal status of an oyster—having been pourposed at dinner the other evening in this Settlement, one of our judicial luminaries delivered the following crude judgment:—"An oyster, from a legal point of view, enjoys privileges as yet denied to man in the most civilized societies, for the oyster can open its own case without shelling out."

FROM a reliable private source we hear that Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Chihli and First Grand Secretary of the Chinese Empire, was expected to arrive in Shanghai on the 20th inst. According to rumour, His Excellency had the intention of visiting Peking before setting out for Annan, but this is scarcely probable as the orders from the Emperor came by wire, and were imperative that Li should journey southward without a moment's delay. In well informed Chinese as well as in diplomatic circles in the north, war between France and China is considered inevitable.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Colonel and Officers of the Buffs, the first band of the company gave their first moon-light performance this evening in the Public Gardens last night. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance of the general public unusually large. An excellent programme had been arranged by Mr. H. Quinn, the band-master, including selections from the works of Sullivan, Suppe, Waldteufel, Verdi, and Audran, and as the band was in capital form, and played most tastefully, lovers of good music enjoyed a rare treat. We may perhaps venture to hope that the era of jobbery, so far as colonial appointments are concerned, has for the present ceased to exist. It was time for some such change. Glaring badness had been at a premium quite long enough.

We learn that the construction of the Canton-Kowloon-Wa Hop Telegraph Co.'s line from Chin Wan to Kow Pa Kang was almost completed last night (May 20th), the working party having arrived just below the pass, and close to where the temporary station will be erected. A report from the head office in Canton states that five poles (Nos. 447 to 452) were struck down by lightning on the 17th inst. In consequence of this accident the manager, Mr. Ho Amei, has directed a European engineer, with a body of assistants, to follow the line from here to Canton, and to make all necessary repairs. The line will be opened for public business as soon as these repairs have placed it in proper working order.

SAYS the Shanghai *Mercury* of the 9th instant:—There is a rumour to the effect that the Great Northern Telegraph Co. have completed arrangements for the duplication of their cable between Hongkong and Shanghai and Shanghai and Nagasaki. This may give the Great Northern Telegraph Co. a new lease of life, speaking metaphorically; but as soon as the Eastern Extension Company complete their lines between this and Hongkong, and the Chinese Government the Tientsin-Kiaochia line, the Great Northern Telegraph Co. will necessarily cease to exist; for the well-known *sit* Northern route would thereby be rendered useless. A glance at the map of the Great Northern cable will fully illustrate this.

IN fairness to the Chinese community it is only right we should point out that the references in this morning's (May 23rd) *Daily Press* to the views on the hawker question expressed by the spokesman of the Chinese delegation, which waited on Mr. W. H. Marsh, at Government House on January 15th, are entirely pointless. The so-called hawker nuisance was never even alluded to in the petition presented to the Administrator, and although Dr. Ho Akai was ill advised enough, on his own responsibility, to make some references to the subject in his address, his views were promptly repudiated by the leading Chinese and Mr. James Ruscall, who was then Registrar General, was officially requested by the President of the Tung-wa Hospital to explain to Mr. Marsh that Dr. Ho Akai's sentiments, on what he called the hawker nuisance, had met with general disapproval from the Chinese committee. Whatever may be the intrinsic merits of the case, the Chinese certainly cannot justly be accused of inconsistency.

THE recent proceedings of the Chinese Government with regard to the trade in silk, taken in conjunction with their action in the matter of the cotton factories, seem to indicate a purpose hostile to the establishment of foreign industries in the Celestial Kingdom. Regulations have been issued according to which transit passes for foreigners purchasing cocoons in the interior will be rendered almost impossible. Then, the *Waik* dues have been raised to \$4 per picul for fresh cocoons, and \$12 for dried, so that the operation of supplying the silk factories will become nearly impracticable. It cannot be denied that in these proceedings the Chinese Government are within the letter of their rights; and that foreigners acted with a little want of consideration when they spent so much money establishing factories which have but a problematical title to exist. Still, it does not indicate a very friendly spirit on China's part that she should set herself now to oppose an opposition beheaded by her object—industries which have been for several years in existence and in connection with which heavy outlay has been incurred. If she merely desires to possess the levying taxes upon goods manufactured by foreigners in China from Chinese raw materials, she might get it done in a more straightforward and less iniquitous fashion, nor would she be likely to experience any great opposition at the hands of the Foreign Regime.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Mercury* under date of Ningpo, 14th May as follows: "Yesterday a man arrived overland from Shanghai connected with the telegraph-line, and they are now busy at work between Shanghai and Ningpo, they expect to have the two cities in telegraphic communication before two months. The Chinese authorities seem to have awokened out of their centuries of sleep!"

H.M.S. *Audacious*, *Albatross*, *Cleopatra* and *Pegasus* will leave Shanghai for Chinkiang on the 16th inst. and will probably visit Nanking. The *Vigilant* remains at Shanghai, and the *Catena* will proceed direct to Chefoo.

Li Hung-chang, says the Shanghai *Mercury* of the 19th inst., is expected here about Monday next, and his agents have been looking out for a house in the foreign settlements for his family, who are to stop here whilst he is away, we believe. As yet they have not found one good enough.

It has been apparent for some time past that the imperfections and inconsistencies of the amended Opium Ordinance, produce more difficulties than the police magistrates are possibly able to manage. If the Attorney General can spare time from his many pressing engagements to go carefully through this ordinance, and put it into something deal intelligently with, he would be doing good service to the colony. We believe that Mr. Justice Russell is responsible for the merits or demerits of the Opium Ordinance as it stands; but as His Honour has at present no seat at the Legislative Council it would probably be asking him too much to.edu plain sailing out what is really confusion worse confounded.

THESE would appear to be still some hope for those gallant warriors, the National Battalion of Macao. It will be observed from our Macao correspondent's letter, published in another column, that Portuguese misgovernment in Timor has created a revolt in that province, and in consequence a detachment of regulars from the garrison of the neighbouring city is said to be under orders to proceed to the fertile island in the Torres Straits. In the absence of the Portuguese troops the services of the National Battalion will doubtless be found useful in keeping up the "pride, pomp and circumstance of war" without which "the gem of the Orient earth" could not doubtless drag out its miserable existence. An attempt has recently been made to extinguish the National Battalion. If the troops are sent to Timor, the hardy warriors of fair Macao will be in a position to checkmate the Portuguese Government. They should strike for higher wages, and proper guarantees that their privileges will be respected. A government that is contented to exist by rapacious and unscrupulous extortion deserves of no consideration, even from its own subjects.

If the *London and China Express* may be relied on, Mr. George Haywood has been confirmed by the Secretary of State in his appointment of Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, in succession to the late Mr. M. S. Tonnochy. We sincerely trust that our contemporary's information is well founded. Mr. Haywood has acted as superintendent of the Gaol on several occasions with credit to himself and to the advantage of the public service; he has a thoroughly practical acquaintance with the duties, and in fact, a better man for the appointment could not have been selected. We had some fears that the Colony might be burdened with some useless half pay officer, or other Colonial Office hanger-on; however, the Earl of Derby, unlike his predecessor in office, has always been noted for studying the efficiency of the public service in preference to the desires and interests of the cloud of needy relatives and friends on the hunt for well paid government appointments, who are eternally badgering a Cabinet Minister, and so we may perhaps venture to hope that the era of jobbery, so far as colonial appointments are concerned, has for the present ceased to exist. It was time for some such change. Glaring badness had been at a premium quite long enough.

WE learn that the construction of the Canton-Kowloon-Wa Hop Telegraph Co.'s line from Chin Wan to Kow Pa Kang was almost completed last night (May 20th), the working party having arrived just below the pass, and close to where the temporary station will be erected. A report from the head office in Canton states that five poles (Nos. 447 to 452) were struck down by lightning on the 17th inst. In consequence of this accident the manager, Mr. Ho Amei, has directed a European engineer, with a body of assistants, to follow the line from here to Canton, and to make all necessary repairs. The line will be opened for public business as soon as these repairs have placed it in proper working order.

SAYS the Shanghai *Mercury* of the 9th instant:—There is a rumour to the effect that the Great Northern Telegraph Co. have completed arrangements for the duplication of their cable between Hongkong and Shanghai and Shanghai and Nagasaki. This may give the Great Northern Telegraph Co. a new lease of life, speaking metaphorically; but as soon as the Eastern Extension Company complete their lines between this and Hongkong, and the Chinese Government the Tientsin-Kiaochia line, the Great Northern Telegraph Co. will necessarily cease to exist; for the well-known *sit* Northern route would thereby be rendered useless. A glance at the map of the Great Northern cable will fully illustrate this.

WE are under special obligations to Captain W. M. Deane, for affording us some interesting information with regard to the discredited Chinese hawkers. The statement which appeared in the *Daily Press* to the views on the hawker question expressed by the spokesman of the Chinese delegation, which waited on Mr. W. H. Marsh, at Government House on January 15th, are entirely pointless. The so-called hawker nuisance was never even alluded to in the petition presented to the Administrator, and although Dr. Ho Akai was ill advised enough, on his own responsibility, to make some references to the subject in his address, his views were promptly repudiated by the leading Chinese and Mr. James Ruscall, who was then Registrar General, was officially requested by the President of the Tung-wa Hospital to explain to Mr. Marsh that Dr. Ho Akai's sentiments, on what he called the hawker nuisance, had met with general disapproval from the Chinese committee. Whatever may be the intrinsic merits of the case, the Chinese certainly cannot justly be accused of inconsistency.

WE are under special obligations to Captain W. M. Deane, for affording us some interesting information with regard to the discredited Chinese hawkers. The statement which appeared in the *Daily Press* to the views on the hawker question expressed by the spokesman of the Chinese delegation, which waited on Mr. W. H. Marsh, at Government House on January 15th, are entirely pointless. The so-called hawker nuisance was never even alluded to in the petition presented to the Administrator, and although Dr. Ho Akai was ill advised enough, on his own responsibility, to make some references to the subject in his address, his views were promptly repudiated by the leading Chinese and Mr. James Ruscall, who was then Registrar General, was officially requested by the President of the Tung-wa Hospital to explain to Mr. Marsh that Dr. Ho Akai's sentiments, on what he called the hawker nuisance, had met with general disapproval from the Chinese committee. Whatever may be the intrinsic merits of the case, the Chinese certainly cannot justly be accused of inconsistency.

WE are under special obligations to Captain W. M. Deane, for affording us some interesting information with regard to the discredited Chinese hawkers. The statement which appeared in the *Daily Press* to the views on the hawker question expressed by the spokesman of the Chinese delegation, which waited on Mr. W. H. Marsh, at Government House on January 15th, are entirely pointless. The so-called hawker nuisance was never even alluded to in the petition presented to the Administrator, and although Dr. Ho Akai was ill advised enough, on his own responsibility, to make some references to the subject in his address, his views were promptly repudiated by the leading Chinese and Mr. James Ruscall, who was then Registrar General, was officially requested by the President of the Tung-wa Hospital to explain to Mr. Marsh that Dr. Ho Akai's sentiments, on what he called the hawker nuisance, had met with general disapproval from the Chinese committee. Whatever may be the intrinsic merits of the case, the Chinese certainly cannot justly be accused of inconsistency.

WE are under special obligations to Captain W. M. Deane, for affording us some interesting information with regard to the discredited Chinese hawkers. The statement which appeared in the *Daily Press* to the views on the hawker question expressed by the spokesman of the Chinese delegation, which waited on Mr. W. H. Marsh, at Government House on January 15th, are entirely pointless. The so-called hawker nuisance was never even alluded to in the petition presented to the Administrator, and although Dr. Ho Akai was ill advised enough, on his own responsibility, to make some references to the subject in his address, his views were promptly repudiated by the leading Chinese and Mr. James Ruscall, who was then Registrar General, was officially requested by the President of the Tung-wa Hospital to explain to Mr. Marsh that Dr. Ho Akai's sentiments, on what he called the hawker nuisance, had met with general disapproval from the Chinese committee. Whatever may be the intrinsic merits of the case, the Chinese certainly cannot justly be accused of inconsistency.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

LAWN TENNIS.

CANTON v. THE BUFFS.

An interesting double handed match at lawn tennis between Lieuts. Bunbury and Allen of "The Grand Old Buffs" and Messrs. A. B. Tomkins and Holland of the Shamian Lawn Tennis Club was played at Canton on Thursday last, and ended in an easy victory for the last named by three sets to one.

It was arranged to play the best of five sets, and owing to their recent decisive victory in Hongkong over Messrs. G. S. Coxon and Douglas Jones, the Buffs representatives, who came to conquer with all their blushing honor thick upon them, were decidedly the favorites, especially as it was known that Tomkins was not in first rate condition.

Owing to recent rains the ground was wet and rather slippery, so that quick or particularly brilliant play was out of the question. However, it was quickly seen that, so far as skilful play was concerned, the Canton men were far superior to their opponents. Tomkins played up splendidly, his volleys being a marked feature, while the quickness of his returns and his judicious "placing" proved very effective. The home couple won the first set easily by 6 games to 2, playing well together, whilst the military players were decidedly irregular, Allen especially making a feeble show.

The second set was better contested, an exciting struggle ending in favor of Bunbury and Allen by 6 to 5. Tomkins had matters all his own way in the third set, his fine forward play being simply irresistible, and Canton was one set to the good with 6 games to love. In the fourth heat Bunbury pulled himself together a bit and tried hard to retrieve the fortunes of the day, but it was of no avail as they were clearly overmatched, and the set ended in favor of Tomkins by 6 games to 5, and the match by 3 sets to 1.

Tomkins is immeasurably the best player of the four, and we should place Bunbury, Holland and Allen in the order named. There was a fair number of spectators on the ground and of course the victory of the local men was exceedingly popular.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN YUNNAN.

A FRENCH PRIEST KILLED.

April 14th.

I have just arrived in Yunnan Fu, having completed the whole journey from the capital of Shansi in four months and a half. Shocking news has met me here. There has been a fearful massacre of Christians within the jurisdiction of Lung-kang-Hsien, a few days journey west of Ta-li Fu. A young French priest and some scores of native converts have, I am assured, fallen victims to the fury of the mob, and all houses belonging to Christians between Lung-kang and Ta-li have been destroyed by fire. It seems that for a long time great animosity has been manifested against the native churches, and threats have been made to slay all Christians and destroy all their property. Matters came to a crisis about thirteen days ago—I am not sure of the date, for I have just arrived when a mob of two hundred persons attacked and murdered the Rev. Father Terisse and seven Christians who were with him. The rioters then pursued their course of destruction, their numbers increasing as they went along—butchered every convert they met, and firing all property owned by Christians all along the five or six days' journey to Ta-li Fu, where the trouble happily stopped. My informant says that the Christians defended themselves in some places so vigorously that their assailants were forced to desist from further outrage.

Yunnan Fu is in a terrible state of excitement, and I am told that another massacre was apprehended yesterday; but the ill-feeling was fortunately smothered by the authorities, who will probably take the proper means for arresting the instigators of the outrage who are said to be well known. The affair is not likely to cement the friendship of France and China.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHANGHAI SPRING RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STEWARDS.—H. De C. Forbes, Esq., J. M. Ringer, Esq., W. Paterson, Esq., A. McLeod, Esq., St. C. Michaelson, Esq., A. Myburgh, Esq., E. O. Arbuthnot, Esq.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, MAY 5TH, 1883.

Our "Off-Day's" racing, which had to be postponed on account of the heavy rains, came off to-day under most favorable circumstances, the weather being perfect, and the course in good going order. The attendance both of foreign and native Chinese was very large, and all seemed to enjoy the day's sport immensely. Picaroon opened the programme by winning the half mile race in a common canter from a good field, but later on in running for the Bookmakers' Cup, a one mile race, he was easily defeated by Multi, a very second class griffin. Picaroon is a fine slashing pony, and of excellent class, for although he cannot at present get beyond half a mile in good company he is only five years old, and so promising that I fully expect to see him stretch the necks of such flyers as Wild Dash, Prejudice, Torpedo, and First Cornet a couple of seasons hence. If he is not raced to a standstill out of his distance, and made a wretched cur by injudicious training. Chatterbox, contrary to general expectation, suffered defeat in the Grand National Steeplechase, the distance in my opinion being beyond the tether of Mr. Mat. Dawson's hand-some grey. Earl Eric, admirably ridden by Mr. Nicholson, cut out the work at such a pace that he had his field beaten a long way home. Astrologer was another animal greatly fancied for the Grand National, but although he managed to negotiate the course it was never in the hunt with Earl Eric and Chatterbox, and finished a bad fourth. The Torpedo Cup, presented by Mr. St. Andrew, resulted in a great surprise. Black Diamond and Sulla coupled were freely backed against the field; but the little thought of Safety galloped his opponents to a complete standstill, and came in full of running in a shade over 3-18—a performance which stamps the winner a good pony when properly ridden. The Bookmakers' Cup had better be left alone. How rank duffer like Multi managed to beat Second Violin at a mile nobody can understand, and the time—2-12—only makes matters more difficult to fathom. Nobody believed that on his merits the handsome bay—who showed pretty good form in the Consolation—could possibly play "second fiddle" to a brute like Multi! On this occasion the instrument must have been out of tune somehow. The race for the Macao' Champions was a very interesting one, old Jolly Friar eventually winning easily from Allegro, Ambassador and a good field.

THE DISTURBANCE AT THE KIANGNAN ARSENAL.

A few evenings ago we informed our readers that a riot, or, more correctly speaking, an insurrection had broken out amongst the workmen of the Kiangnan Arsenal. We are now in a position to give a strictly authentic account of what still promises to be an affair of importance.

The management of the Arsenal for many years past has been entrusted to Li Tz'en, under whose auspices new departments have been established and brought into working order, and old ones extended and reformed. The most cordial relations existed between the chiefs and the employés, both native and foreign; although the ideas of the foreign chiefs of departments were not adopted, nor the work carried on with the enthusiasm and energy wished for, still the work progressed slowly, if surely, and was of such a standard as to raise the Shanghai Arsenal far above that of its rivals. Beyond this, and which perhaps is of greater importance than the speed, a quantity of execution, a number of men were gradually being trained to work with an eye to exactness and finish, and an honest love of good work, which must have had its moral as well as its technical influence on their character. They were thus less prepared to submit to the exactions of insolence and ignorance, which, dressed in a little brief authority were so soon to disturb the even tenor of their ways.

Attached to the Arsenal is a Translation Department, which prides itself upon being the pure intelligence and reason of the whole establishment, distinguishing from the vulgarly practical or producing part of it—and, like Dickens's barber, draws the line at the grimy ones.

The presiding genius of this sanctified quadrangle is a Mr. Hsu, into whose control the so-called Polytechnic Institution and its funds have gradually glided—and whose nephew was supposed to be the curator or presiding genius of that sham also.

He is assisted by his two sons, and they are so clever that he is enabled to confine his attention almost exclusively to the study of the distillation and reduction of the "poppy sommiferum" by the pneumatic bamboo process.

When it is stated that one son has acquired all that has ever been known in geology, metallurgy, astronomy, photography, chemistry, electricity, heat, physical science and other studies, of which Foreigners of the highest intelligence assume to master, but one alone in a life time, it will be seen that such vulgar flairs as the manufacture of torpedoes, Remington rifles, and Armstrong guns, must be well within his reach, especially when assisted by his brother, who has been in Europe, where he became sufficiently advanced to return and build, or begin to build, an Arsenal, which unfortunately, the unimportant item of foundations being on a new principle, is now a heap of ruins.

Now, the scion Tao Taung-tang sends a Mandarin Peng, formerly connected with the Arsenal at Canton, to dispose and replace Li Tz'en as manager. *Klans*, says Li, and retires, to the regret of every one. Peng brings his usual retinue of impudent square hunters, and with a sympathy for the older Hsu's tastes, being himself interested in similar studies, places these two encyclopedias, his sons, who never did five minutes' practical work in their lives, in charge of all department with a *carte blanche*.

Then is seen the result of the influence of their highly trained intellects over that of the regular mechanicks.

Shut up the Torpedo Factory, as being able to teach nothing more! Close the Rifle Factory at useless and expensive! Throw hundreds of men out of employ at a day's notice and make those remaining work an hour earlier in the morning and an hour later at night, 6-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m., and that at reduced wages! This was their programme. As they can't do without the Armstrong gun factory, go over and drive the engine faster, insist on heavier cuts and quicker speeds; break tools, straps, and machines, and then insolently and arrogantly abuse the men for accidents which common sense predicted, and when finally convinced by actual experience that the vulgar mechanic was right, and the refined intelligence was wrong, allowing the brute to predominate and proceed to blow. The practical! stood it patiently, until "intellect" appealed to force, and when practice applied it in return, intellect ran for its wits, and infuriated practice remained master of the field, after insisting on the removal of obnoxious intellect. That was their programme.

The new treasurer has not yet been appointed. Several candidates have laid a claim to that office, doubtless allured by the magnificent salary of some fifty dollars per mensem.

A Government Council met a few days ago, and Mr. Rosa's happy thought of suspending the execution of the late plundering Decree from Lisbon, which demanded fifteen thousand milreis and the whole surplus from the colony, was unanimously approved; and a telegram was immediately sent to the metropolis requesting special authority for adopting this measure. It was reported yesterday that a reply had been received authorizing the Governor to modify the Decree in such a way as to meet the present requirements of the colony. *Sedra et fama*! This is suspicious news, and Governor Rosa may be proud of having taken the initiative. But I am inclined to take the whole affair *cum grano salis*, as very little confidence is here entertained towards either the step-mother-country or her colonial representatives.

A revolt was very nearly breaking out at the Infantry Barracks yesterday, sixty soldiers having refused to march out to a general rehearsal of the battalion. The commander-took energetic measures on the spot; and it is said the defaulters are going to feel the severity of our martial laws.

To-day's *Macauens* contains an elaborate article about the public expenditure of Macao. You will be surprised to hear that out of \$124,000 spent yearly here and in Amoy, the army and navy absorb 58 per cent, while public works get only 3 per cent, and public instruction 1 per cent, the remaining balance being punctually remitted to Lisbon. Hongkong spends only 23 per cent on the army and navy—but allows about 16 per cent to ordinary public works, and about forty thousand dollars for public instruction, some minor expenses not being taken into account. This comparison is really crushing to this retrograde city.

Now the usual placards foreshadowed plainly what would and did occur—and the Manager, Feng, and the Hsu clique are using their utmost influence to give a colour to their acts by trying to smear and dismiss the workmen whom Hsu assaulted, but the men had him under safeguard, and more placards are being printed and distributed stating the terms of the men; viz, that the Hsua shall be removed, which has really been done, for their career must now, according to Chinese custom and law be virtually over, and that, if the workman whom Hsu assaulted is interfered with in any way, every man in the Arsenal will strike work. And there the quarrel stands. The workmen have the best of it, for the officials can only mitigate their own punishment by trying and dismissing the men; and if they do that, the Arsenal is at once an empty lot of engines and beds, and factories surrounding a lot of servile masters.

Won in fine style by a length, with Black Diamond a fair third. Time 3-18.

THE MACAO' CHAMPION RACE, for China Ponies, the property of Members of the Shanghai Race Club; weight, 9st. 7lbs.; entrance, 35—once round; native Riders in Racing Colours; the Stakes to be handed to the Riders as follows: the Winner, 1st; second rider, 2/8ths; third rider, 1th.

Mr. St. Andrew's Jolly Friar, 9st. 7lbs.

THE PIRATE, Mr. Bill's Allegro, 9st. 7lbs. Shuman 3

Mr. St. Vincent's Ambassador, 9st. 7lbs. School 2

Mr. Arthur's Belgravian, 10st. 4lbs. Leesburn 3

Mr. Arthur's Piccadilly, 9st. 7lbs. Archer 0

Mr. Stephen's Oriole, 9st. 7lbs. Monkey 0

Mr. Eleanora's Northesk, 9st. 7lbs. Chifney 0

Mr. Henry's Vendetta, 9st. 7lbs. Joe 0

Won easily by three lengths, the winner of the Consolation finishing a good third.

THE BEATEN STAKES, for all Ponies that have run at this Meeting and have not won the Macao' Champions, weight for inches as per scale; Sweepstakes of \$2 each; weight for inches as per scale. One Mile.

Mr. Stephen's Uno 1st. 1lb. Mr. Reynell 1

Mr. Bill's Spiccati, 1st. 1lb. Mr. Gun 2

Mr. Kelly's Rosemary, 1st. 7lbs. Mr. Sampson 3

Mr. Armin's Maximilian, 1st. 1lb. Mr. Ehlers 0

Mr. Edmund's Swap, 1st. 1lb. Mr. Wingrove 0

After a show of a race Uno easily beat the Hongkong Derby impostor by a length and a half, a similar distance separating second and third. Time 2-11.

THE HALF-MILE RACE, for all China Ponies that have run in Shanghai; a Sweepstakes of \$5 each; weight, 10st. 7lbs.; winners at this Meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Eleanora's Picardon 1st. 8lbs. Mr. Dunstan 1

Mr. Rodney's Adventurer 1st. 7lbs. Mr. Dallas 2

Mr. St. Vincent's General rost. 1lb.

Mr. Wynne's Footlights, 1st. 7lbs. Mr. Nicholson 3

Mr. Tell's Lucifer rost. 7lbs. Mr. Ruegg 0

Won in a common canter; three lengths between second and third. Time 6-12.

THE CUPSIDATE CUP, value, Tls. 100; presented at this Meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Eleanora's Picardon 1st. 8lbs. Mr. Dunstan 1

Mr. Rodney's Adventurer 1st. 7lbs. Mr. Dallas 2

Mr. St. Vincent's General rost. 1lb.

Mr. Wynne's Footlights, 1st. 7lbs. Mr. Nicholson 3

Mr. Tell's Lucifer rost. 7lbs. Mr. Ruegg 0

Won in a common canter; three lengths between second and third. Time 6-12.

THE CUPSIDATE CUP, value, Tls. 100; presented at this Meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Eleanora's Picardon 1st. 8lbs. Mr. Dunstan 1

Mr. Rodney's Adventurer 1st. 7lbs. Mr. Dallas 2

Mr. St. Vincent's General rost. 1lb.

Mr. Wynne's Footlights, 1st. 7lbs. Mr. Nicholson 3

Mr. Tell's Lucifer rost. 7lbs. Mr. Ruegg 0

Won in a common canter; three lengths between second and third. Time 6-12.

THE HALF-MILE RACE, for all China Ponies that have run in Shanghai; a Sweepstakes of \$5 each; weight, 10st. 7lbs.; winners at this Meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony. One Mile.

Mr. Eleanora's Picardon 1st. 8lbs. Mr. Dunstan 1

Mr. Rodney's Adventurer 1st. 7lbs. Mr. Dallas 2

Mr. St. Vincent's General rost. 1lb.

Mr. Wynne's Footlights, 1st. 7lbs. Mr. Nicholson 3

Mr. Tell's Lucifer rost. 7lbs. Mr. Ruegg 0

Won in a common canter; three lengths between second and third. Time 6-12.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPECHASE, value, Tls. 100; added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each; second Pony, Tls. 30; for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; 7lbs. added; twice Round a Course selected by the Stewards.

Mr. Orr's ch. Earl Eric, 1st. 5lbs. Mr. Nicholson 1

Mr. Mat. Dawson's gr. Chatterbox, 1st. 1lb. Mr. Baker 2

Mr. Wood's gr. Kublai, 1st. 5lbs. Mr. Malherbe 3

Mr. Vyvyan's gr. Astrologer, 1st. 8lbs. Mr. Wintle 0

Mr. Oxley's gr. Opisometer, 1st. 8lbs. Mr. Sampson 3

Mr. Bill's ro. Staccato, (late Scotch Reel), 1st. 8lbs. Mr. Ruegg 0

Mr. Bill's gr. Hart-Buck, 1st. 8lbs. Mr. Rutledge 0

Mr. Bill's gr. Rhenuto, 1st. 8lbs. Mr. Gun 0

Won easily by several lengths; a bad third. Astrologer was fourth, and none of the others got over the course.

THE BOOKMAKERS' CUP, value, \$100; Presented, for all Ponies that have run and not won a Race at this meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony. One Mile.

Mr. Edmund's Mufti, 1st. 4lbs. Mr. Bidwell 1

Mr. Atolus' Peacock, 1st. 12lbs. Mr. Dunstan 2

Mr. Bill's Second Violin, 1st. 4lbs. Mr. Gun 3

Second Violin was backed against the field, but there was a screw loose somewhere and Mufti won in a common canter in the wretched time of 2-11.

THE MACAO' RACE, for Ponies that have run at this Meeting; winners at this Meeting excluded; weight, 9st. 7lbs.; entrance, \$5. Once Round; native Riders in Racing Colours; the Stakes to be handed to the Riders as follows:

—The Winner, 5/8ths; second rider, 2/8ths; third rider, 1/8th.

Mr. Paul's Homspipe, 9st. 7lbs. Punch 1

Mr. Paul's Castigator, 9st. 12lbs. Toad 1

Mr. Arthur's Pall Mall, 9st. 8lbs. Archer 0

Mr. Paul's Crossing Cross, 1st. 12lbs. Leesburn 0

Mr. Paul's Sunshine, 9st. 7lbs. Horse 0

Mr. Henry's Dictator, 9st. 8lbs. John Scott 0

Mr. Bill's Second Violin, 1st. 8lbs. Shuman 0

Won by half a length; dead heat for second place.

THE TORPEDO CUP, value, Tls. 100; presented for all Griffins that have run at this meeting and not won a Race; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony. One Mile and a half.

Mr. Godolphin's Safety 1st. 1lb. Mr. Bidwell 1

Mr. Ring's India, 1st. 7lbs. Mr. Meyrink 0

Mr. Avily's Black Diamond 1st. 4lbs. Mr. Dallas 0

Mr. Henry's Siletto 1st. 4lbs. Mr. Nicholson 1

Mr. Henry's Sathath 1st. 1lb. Mr. Rutledge 0

Mr. Bill's Animate 1st. 1lb. Mr. Gun 0

Mr. Stephen's Uno 1st. 1lb. Mr. Reynell 0

Mr. Tell's Lucifer rost. 9lbs. Mr. Ruegg 0

Mr. Kelly's Myrtle 1st